EUROPE.

ITALY.

Will Europe Keep the Peace t—Vital Necessity
of Peace to Italy—The Position in the Event
of a France-Prussian War—Hopes of the
Italian Democratic Party from Prussia—
French Military Stores at Clvita Vecchia—
Prussian Indifference to Italian Aspirations.

Versage, Feb. 18, 1899.

Prussian Indifference to Italian Aspirations— FLORENCE, Feb. 18, 1969.

Some twelve months ago Napoleon III. made all Europe uncomfortable by announcing the appear-ance of certain black points upon the pellical hori-zon—heralds of discord and woe, as comets were held to be in old time. It is true that viany observers recating it. Peace, in fact, is just now king cigarettes upon a powder barrel, one cannot help feeling horribly nervous the lady's imprudence and expecting a strophe at any moment. France and Prussia and Austria are civil to each other at the relay point. word's point, very much after the manner in which nen met each other in California's lawiges days, turing the first rush of gold diggers. Confidence in me's fellow man was then so feeble that in allowing tim to take a light from your cigar you stack it in the barrel of your loaded revolver. It would be an e barrel of your loaded revolver. It would be an mense boon to humanity if there was some preme International Vigilance Committee to keep e peace in Europe, and do summary justice on the ler or the nation that could not rest content with eir own and persisted in troubling their neighbors. Such a tribunal might commence operations at once upon one or two insatiably ambitious autocrats and statesmen who aspire at the acquisition and consoli-

any threatening signs of an approaching conflict ctween France and Germany. Most people con-dict it to be impossible for Italy to remain neutral in that event, and there are two tempting balts that that event, and there are two tempting once that it be held out by France and Austria to secure her innog-Rome and the Southern Tyrol. It is undeable that an alliance with either power would be they unpopular in Italy, and that the Ministry aragious enough to propose it would almost infally be driven from office. The sympathy of the ass is with Prussia, and it is from that marter that the Italian democratic party look for mancipation from the French protectorate and the ustration of any possible designs entertained by instra of regaining some of her former Italian possions or reinstating the Italian latinar princes. He Emperor has deeply wounded the national pride maintaining his troops in Roman territory after I justification for such a course has passed away, here are very few Italians who can forgive him for ying the effect of his new Chassepot upon the Gartidians at Monte Rotondo. The great majority rearded the return of the French to Rome in 1887 as holly unjustifiable, and it may easily be undersood, therefore, how their present permanence in the Roman States is a constant source of bitterness the Italian people. Far from manifesting my intention of an early departure, the rench make every preparation for an infinite stay, and serious uneasiness is now sit here at the enormous quantities of war maserial of all kinds constantly arriving in French mansports at Civita Vecchia. At the outset much of his war material came from the Catholic committees of France, Holisand, and Beigium as presents to be Holy Father; but that source has long since been achausted. The rided cannon, the amunitation and general war material are now stored under the custody of the French troops at Civita Vecchia and himmense quantity of ammunition and general war material are now stored under the custody of the French troops at Civita Vecchia and the arrivals still continue.

Italians may well sak themselves the meaning of all this preparation, and find no satisfactory reply. My own conviction long since was, that the Emperod hat the will be held out by France and Austria to secure her disance—Rome and the Southern Tyrol. It is unde-

hat is hard to say. Italy has been periess, hat is hard to say. Italy has been periess, no that score for a very long time past. Whatesigns of the Garibaidians may be they keep riely to themselves and abstain from the demonstration. In fact, I am informed on anthority that Mazzini has recently extends in Italy not to undertake or attriends in Italy not undertake or attriends in Ita plecely fortified under the superintendence of French engineers—so strongly fortified as to enable it to withstand a regular siege and baffle any coup de main that might be attempted by an Italian army. Nothing less than a thoroughgoing offensive and defensive alliance will satisfy Napoleon, and if that be refined lialy may look to have a Prench army thrown into the Roman States, cutting the Peninsula in two and free to march upon Rome or Naples. Rumor has long been busy respecting negotiations for the conclusion of such an alliance, and though these rumors have been semi-officially denied I am inclined to consider them perfectly well founded. The Menabrez Cabinet and the ministerial party generally lean strongly to an alliance with France, and their organs in the press point out very justly that to go against France would expose I taly to immense risk, if not irretrievable run. Even if France were not already at Rome the Italian ports are wholly undefended, and on the land side, as was justly observed in the report of a royal commassion upon the national defences, the old curass of Predmont has been broken by the cession of Nice and Savoy. The Mount Cenis pass and the Col de Tende have no fortress capable of arresting the advance of a French army into Italy. The country is equally defenceless against Austria, since the whole strength of the Venetian fortifications is upon their southern side, whereas under present circumstances it is required upon the north. France alone, with her immense and well organized resources, would be still more desperate in the event, very probable as it is, of a France-Austrian alliance. The pennsula would then be completely cut off on the land side by France and Austria, while the freezs of those two Powers might be expected to make short work of the meagre armament that Italy could oppose to them at sea.

These considerations cannot but be taken into

case would be still more desperate in the event, very probable as it is, of a Franco-Austrian alliance. The pennsula would then be completely cut of on the land side by France and Austria, while the fleets of those two Powers might be expected to make short work of the meagre armannent that Italy could oppose to them at sea.

These considerations cannot but be taken into account by any statesman worthy of the name at the head of Italian affairs, and if the Menabrea Cabinet could extract from France some satisfactory concession on the Roman question—some distinct engagement to leave the Pope to be protected by Italian troops, if at least he required protection against his Roman flock—in that case this government would donotiess be ready to conclude an alliance with France, or at least undertake that Italy should observe a friendly neutrality in any struggle between France and Prussia. The Parliamentary opposition and the democratic party generally are for going with Prussia at all hazards, whalever might be the immediate consequences to Italy. Their theory is that France will require the whole of her resources against Germany, and they have an astonishingly firm faith in the fortunate destinies of Prussia. Were France beaten Rialy might seize Rome for herself. They say nothing as regards what France might be expected to do in Italy if victorious against Prussia, but beg that question by the argument that were France victorious with italy as her ally Rome would still be withheld, still be maintained as an independent ecclessatical sovereignty, Italy still be without her capital.

There was every probability of a second Carlinaldian invasion being attempted last summer had war broken out in Europe. Thou that event Garlinaldian invasion being attempted last summer had war broken out in Europe. Thou that event Garlinaldian invasion being attempted last summer had war broken out in Europe. Thou that great spiration of the Italian democracy. They might prefer that Italy abould remain neutral and complete her unity whe

FRANCE.

Reception of the Orientals in the French Capital The Presentation at the Tuilcries Mr. Burlingame and his Mission William Golden Opinions from all Classes.

When Mr. Anson Burlingame, contemplating a most delicate and arduous mission to the courts of Europe, left New York on the 9th September, 1888, with the Colestial Envoys on board the Java, a malignant influence was already spread concerning the object of the visit, by a notable part of the English press. Its great aim was to overshadow their welcome on British ground and rouse the jealousy of the people. The indignation which this spirit of ill feeling excited in the United States can only be compared to the astonishment it caused in France, where all impressions, however, being transitory, fewer comments were made at the time. Roused garprise was nevertacless only dormant, and the reception new given in Paris to Mr. Burlingame, Chin-Tajen and San-Tajen has been all the more cordial, from the fact that their noble views had been misconstructed and misconceived.

Prom the very beginning, and before the object of the mission had been set forth in its proper light to Earl Stanley and Lord Clarendon, now such firm advocates of Mr. Burlingame and the new treaty; before it was known by the French that the censorious portion of the English press was in the hands of optum dealers and other holders of monopolies interested in keeping the Chinese in bondage; before the immense reform to be brought about from the contact of the Western and Eastern civilizations was duly appreciated, the French understood that the enterprise was a grand and generous one, that Mr. Burlingame had lived among the Chinese, seen their mental activity checked, their commerce petrified, their one populous cities in ruins, and even the armed opposition they could make when attacked turned into contempt and derision by their enemies. All this inspired a feeling of admiration which has increased now that the intellectual consider the consequences which will attend the success of this mission, th

the second, science and enterprise have achieved in the construction of the highway between New York and California.

It may be remembered that when the first opposition was made by the English press, the Patrie sneered at the expression of English liberality, English free trade, and in list columns invited the Emoassy to hasten to Paris where it would meet with broader views and a different reception. The statesmen of England were fortunately above the petty narrow-mindedness of those who setting aside the future welfare of millions could but discern in M. Burlingame "a full blooded Yankee and dexterous American politician." They happily foresaw that a free unshackled commerce will better answer the purpose of the English government, and that in a free competition it need for long years to come fear no rival. French politicians have since the arrival of the mission in Paris been led to make great allowances for the discontent originally entertained by the English, and that through the representations of Mr. Burlingame himself, who has put the question to them very practically. What, asks he, would a tradosman feel if by the tracing of one of these new boulevards his custom was transferred to a rival? He would naturally be bitter about the thoroughfare, and the good arising to the city and health of his successors would be a stender comfort to him.

In many other instances the American Ambassador to China has been a messenger of peace, and it will in future ages be put down to the glory of America that one of her citizens was appointed for so important a charge. It must be added further to his praise that the diplomatist is of lesser import in his opinion than the patriot. Notwithstanding the honors is vished on him Mr. Burlingame has preserved his republican integrity unsullied. The flag of his country will never surier in his hands, and the quiet unostentation with which he appears at court and in official salons piaces him beyond the imputation of an ambitious thrusting minister. There is not an Order in Eur

turbed by business, and it must not be contribed that no early droppers in are ever rejected. Among these come solicitors, tradesmen who make a very "free" affair of liberty of intercourse between nations, journalists who are on the lookout for the latest items, secretaries, telegrams, invites to answer, cards to return, accounts, signatures, autographs; no time for breakfast, none for anything but the mission and the social and diplomatic duties attending it.

The Chicase Ministers themselves are perfectly affable and courteous; they are full of information and delight all who converse with them. The Princess Ciothide is a great patroness of Mr. Burtings of Mr. Sur-

The Chinese Ministers themseives are perfectly affable and courteous; they are full of information and delight all who converse with them. The Princess Clothlide is a great patroness of Mr. Burlingame, whose adherence to her father's cause when he was in Congress has ever been remembered by her. The longest conversation the Chinese have had with a member of the imperial finnily was at her palace after the banquet given in their honor by Prince Napoleon.

The home inhabited by the Embassy and their suite is a very well appointed residence, most cleganity furnished. The staircase is richity walled with marbie from top to bottom, the candelabras and carpets from the hall to the private apartments are of the richest kind. The fast occupied by the Chinese is strictly reserved for them. They take meals when at home alone, and unless Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame are especially myited to dise with them the latter live quite à da Française on the floor below them. Judging of the hospitality extended by the American Minister unto all who show attention to the Chinese it must be far from a profitable charge. And here again it is a duty to refute the vulgar notion that has been echoed even among Americans in Paris, namely, that Mr. Burlingame is doing a good business. It is with painful effort that these words have been repeated by your correspondent. The feeling they convey is so totally low in connection with the man they refer to, with the man who has sued for, asked for and demanded nothing but the privileges of an American while a guest at foreign courts, and unto whom the rest has been given. When Mr. Burlingame's task is done, the one he began with his repreted friend, Sir Frederick Bruce, he has but one hope, that of returning to his native home and of taking the same interest in the affairs of his country as he has in those of China and in the three hundred militions who, in comparative darkness, occupy so large and favored a portion of earth's soil.

GENERAL NOTES.

Corn is knee high in Florida.

Indiana averages one murder a day.

Twelve feet of snow on a level this winter in Canada.

There are upwards of 100,000 professional thieves in London. The Sioux Indians very appropriately call General Sherman Walk-a-heap.

Boston is proud that her valuation this year, in expectancy, is \$560,000,000.

Thieves in Norfolk, Va., recently carried off an iron safe and two large steam engines.

The heirs of Noah Webster receive \$25,000 annually from the saie of his dictionary.

Peter Cartwright is in his fiftieth year as presiding cloir in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There was a general decline in the yield of petroleum in the Pennsylvanis oil region last month.

An attempt is to be made the coming season to introduce the cultivation of the sugar best in California.

A Vermont paper says that the annual product of maple sugar in the United States is 7,000,000 pounds.

The Texas newspapers continue to be filled with The Texas newspapers continue to be filled with accounts of robberies and assassinations in that

State.

Snow drifts are so deep in Maine that the horses are put on sleds and drawn by the lumber men who wear show shoes.

St. Louis and its gas company are at loggerheads, the city refusing to pay for its supply on account of its inferior quality.

The State of Alabama gives \$5,000 to the widow of each person assassinated in that State. Husbands are getting anxious.

An Alabama editor had the ore dug from his own land last week, made into iron, the iron into ploughs and the ploughs running before the close of the week.

week.

An estate of \$3,300 was lately settled in Otsego county, this State, in which the lawyers received \$2,900, and the heirs-at-law the rest—about three dollars apiece.

Any person of good moral character, being a voter, may practice law in Indiana. The same qualifications, except the character, are necessary for procuring a divorce.

By a recent experiment instituted between Boston and San Francisco, it has been found that electricity files at the rate of 0,000 miles in something less than staty seconds of time.

deprice of a New Constitution—Report on a Ventilator—A Pertuble Heating Apparatus. Science and art must be at a discount, judging on the few present last evening at the monthly seeting of the Association for the Advancement of cience and Art, held at room No. 18 Cooper Institute. There were just a baker's dozen present, in luding one lady. Several others, however, came transfer in during the association. in numbers, Powever, was made up in the distinguished character of those present, including, in addition to the President, Dr. J. H. Griscom, Dr. Allen, Mr. H. O'Reuly, Dr. Edwards, Mr. Clinton Roosevell and Mr. J. Disturnell.

Rev. Dr. Irenius Prime, the president, occupied the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meet ing by Mr. R. L. Dugdale, the secretary, a reviser constitution was submitted by a committee appointe at a previous meeting. It was substantially the of constitution, with but few minor amendments, a reducing the initiation fee, leaving blank the num her of vice presidents, giving additional powers i reducing the initiation fee, leaving blank the number of vice presidents, giving additional powers it the council and restricting the management of the primary affairs of the association to the trustee exclusively. The constitution as submitted, wa after deliberation and two or three alteration

adopted.

Dr. Griscom presented a report on the subject of a ventitator submitted at the last meeting. After giving a philosophical exposition of the constituent elements of the air and the necessity of pure air for good health, he alluded to the diseases engendered through breathing air surcharged with the dust and poisonous gases of cities. This subject had not received the attention of the sanitary officials of the city. In detailing the beneficial results following the use of the ventilator in question, he claimed for it that only pure air could come from without into a room, as, through its use, the atmosphere would be

tobacco smoke.

Dr. Griscom said that was a nice point, but he
thought it would not.

A member stated that since their last meeting the
invention had been introduced in the House of
Refuge and found to work charmingly.

Quite a discussion ensued on the report, some approving of its recommendations and some opposing
it. The discussion closed with the adoption of the

it. The discussion closed with the adoption of the report.

The President stated that Mr. Sidney E. Morse, brother of Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, had invented an instrument for deep sea soundings which he thought destined to work itself into general use in getting sea depths. This invention, it was stated, had now been publicly exhibited, beyond being on exhibition at the late Paris Exposition, and he believed Mr. Morse would cheerfully exhibit the teore them if desired.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to notify Mr. Morse of the desire of the association that he favor them, if practicable, at the next meeting. The motion prevailed, and a committee was duly appointed.

A portable steam heating apparatus, by Professor Johnson, was exhibited to the meeting and its practical working illustrated and explained by Mr. Tilden. The chief merits claimed for it were the small quantity of water required to generate steam, and very little fuel needed. It is made of common sheet iron, with wire heater enclosed. It was stated that there is no evaporation, no loss of water, no possibility of explosion, and that a pint of water and heat enough to boil it would heat a good sized room. The gentleman explaining it announced himself from Boston, where he said it was being rapidly introduced. In addition to its merits as a heating apparatus, he claimed that it was one of the best venilators that ever had been devised. After being discussed at some length, a committee of three was appointed to investigate and report upon the merits or theirwise of the invention at the next meeting.

THE CITY SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The Legislative committee on public health resumed its sessions yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, At the morning session Mr. Moses Lane, Chief Engineer of Sewers, of Brooklyn, was examined and detailed at length the system adopted in that city, which is similar to that employed in New York, with some trivial aventure.

The committee reassembled in the evening, when Mr. Jerome J. Collins was examined by the committee. He is a civil engineer and has had considerable experience in drainage operations. He considered the present system of sewerage defective and had prepared a plan by which it would be rendered perfect and all the advantages of a well drained and healthy city secured for New York. The main features of his plan would be to utilize the water of the bay by forcing it through pipes radiating from main pipes laid through the central parts of the city. The water conveyed in and would carry off the sewerage of the city, which should be collected in large tank barges and re-moved outside the Narrows, or used for agricultural purposes. The water would be available for extin-guishing fires and most purposes exclusive of cookpurposes. The water would be available for extinguishing fires and most purposes exclusive of coxing; the pumping apparatus employed would act both to bring the water from the bay and to force it through the pipes. He would use iron water pipes and brick sewers. One of the main features of the plan is the cleaning of the streets by the water so forced through the city. He explained the effect of the water circulating through the pipes, which would be illustrated by the action of the human heart on the bood. He would have the pipes laid through central avenues and connected with return pipes along the river side. In carrying the water it would be necessary to use fron pipes. It would prove much cheaper to bring the water from the bay than erecting extensive additions to the present Croton works. The present sewerage is available with trifting alterations and the improved health of the cny and increased value of property would amply repay the cost. The sewage collected could be removed in tanks to sea or sold for agricultural purposes. An animated discussion on the subject then followed:—

Mr. John Keegan was then examined—Was member of Assembly from the Twentieth district, in which there were a large number of complaints respecting the insufficiency of the pipes to remove the sewage; they are not large enough and are somelimes taken up in consequence of defects and relaid at the expense of the taxpayers; he had been absent from town, otherwise he would be able to furnish the names of many who complained.

Patrick McGovern stated that he is a real estate agent and has strong objections to the present system, which is not at all adequate.

John J. Burchell, a builder, residing in East Fifty-fifth street, was examined as to the merits of the different kinds of pipe and the size which should be used. After a remark by Mr. Nesbitt, that he found much difficulty in procuring witnesses, owing to the power of the Croton Board, the session closed.

The removal of the obstructions in the East river channel at Hell Gate—which promises to be a larger and less tractable elephant than the contractors anticipated getting on their hands—is progressing slowly and at intervals. In the first place, the weather has been exceedingly unfavorable for the prosecution of the work, and in this respect is was unfortunate that it should have been commenced in the winter months, and particularly with such periodical visitations of such intensely cold weather as has characterized portions of the past winter. The worst effect of the cold has been inability to use glycerine, the powerfully explosive material used in removing the immense masses of solid rock underlying the water and for which gunpowder will not answer. However, despite all this the work has been prosecuted as vigorously as possible under the circumstances, though thus far unquestionably rather discouraging in the results accompiliable. Add to this a few days ago the drill broke, compelling the substitution of a new and stronger one. Meantime the moorings are being arranged, and in three or four days the work will be again resumed with more vigor than ever, and, with the prospect of milder weather as the season advances, every reasonable assurance that what the contractors have undertaken to do they will in good and speedy time accompilish.

undertaken to do they will in good and speedy time accomplish.

The plain fact is, what has been done thus far amounts to little or nothing. Frying Pan, for the removal of which all the efforts up to this time have been directed, chokes the channel as effectually as it ever did. The experiments have been only preliminary, and the kind of drill used and entire process, in fact, is entirely new. General Newton has the unmost confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking, and Mr. Shelbourne, the contractor, not-withstanding the serious discouragements he has had to combat, is imbued with the seme "operations."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF as to the final result. It is only to be hoped that in the end—and the sooner this end comes the better for our city and the growing commerce seeking an inlet and outlet through this channel—these present expectations will be fully realized.

NEWBURG.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday a laborer on the Wallkill Valley Railrond, at Sawangunk village, twelve miles from Nowberg, was crushed to death by a falling embankment. Several others had a narrow

canusacrons of April Whisesy.—The books of the sasessor of internal revenue show that in the year 1868 32,875 gallons of "applejack" were manufactured in Orange county. The value of this product is \$115,062 50. There were used in this manufacture 147,937 bushels of apples, coating \$6,637 85. The amount of tax on the whistey was \$16,437 80. The crop of apples inst year was only about half the asual quantity.

SEWARD WILL CASE.—In the matter of the contested will of the late \$5.5 Canada of which William.

H. Seward and George M. Grier are executors, it is stated that the counsel for the executors have made an attempt to procure the removal of the case from the Surrogate's Court of Orange county to the Supreme Court in the city of New York. They have obtained an injunction in the nature of an injunction restraining those contesting from taking any action in the matter.

SMALLPOX.-It is reported in the river town that the smallpox is on the increase in New York city, and it is feared that with the reopen-

city, and it is feared that with the reopening of navigation the disease may be communicated to them. Measures are being taken to ward oif the disease. The Newburg Board of Health have directed the Health Officer of the city, Dr. R. V. K. Montlort, to furnish vaccination, free of expense, to all persons who may desire it, and are urging unvaccinated persons to avail themselves of the opportunity.

THE VAN WYCK-GREENE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The taking of testimony in this case is still dragging its slow length along. On Friday and Saturday Egister John W. Little held court in Middleton, Orange county, when a large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Mr. Van Wyck. Some time during the present week Register Little proceeds to New York to examine witnesses called on behalf of Mr. Greene-Among these is Collector Bailey. The examination of Mr. Greene's witnesses it still in progress at Goshen. On the 4th inst. Mr. Greene presented his certificate of election and was sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives from the Eleventh district of the State of New York.

BALL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

The annual ball of Battery I, First regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., came off last evening at the armory, corner of Elm and White streets. The decorations, though tasteful, did not appear extensive on account of the large size of the hall. There were the field piece, the stack of balls, the banner of the nation, and there was also the green flag with the harp in the centre to attest the devotion which many veterans of this company still bear to their mother country. The suncurst and scarred solder, whose lot it was to carry sword and flame and plough through fields of carnage, looked with complacency on the thoughtless frolics of the youths who never "smelled powder," and the merry capers of the young ladies, who always feel glad on such an occasion. The sober faces of the guners after all formed a pleasing contrast to the beaming smiles of the juvenile civilians and toned down into soft colors a scene that might strike the eye as too harsh when youth finds the rein loosed and grows rapturous. Everything passed off quietly, and every one whose rosettes and stripes betokened authority was good humored, courteous and accommodating to the company assembled. The annual ball of Battery I, First regiment, N. G.

Iested considerable interest in the proceedings. The following is the programme, which was faithfully adhered to:—The Lord's Prayer; "O Come Let us Sing Unto the Lord "Praise the Lord, Whose Word Created ?" "Pra Lonely Since My Mother Died" (solo), Mary Reynolds; "Be Up and Doing;" "Holy Lord God of Sabaotis;" "The Prive Senses" (proce piece); calesthenio exercises; "Hurrah! the Morning Rosy Beam;" The Little Graces, by eight little girs; "Love at Home;" "Stand to the Right, Boys;" "The Young Patriot, Jack Dacy;" "Distant Bells are Softly Stealing;" "He Doeth all Things Weil" (solo); "Bright Jeweis;" "Little Joe's Troubles;" "Friends, We Bid You Welcome Here;" "Night Shades no Longer" (choir); "A, B, C," roundelay; "God Biess Our Naive Land." At the close of the entertainment the children were addressed by several a "Allege and Longer" (choir); "At the close of the entertainment the children were addressed by several a" "Allege Allege and Longer" (choir); "At the close of the entertainment the children were addressed by several a" "Allege Allege Alle "A, B, C," roundelay: "God Bless Our Native Land," At the close of the entertainment the children were addressed by several of the friends of the institution, who complimented them on the efficiency they had displayed in their recitations and exercises, and the superintendent and his assistants for the zeal they constantly exert in their behalf. According to the records of the institution 1,268 children entered it during the year and 331,752 meals were

ASSASSINATION IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDAL A County Clerk Killed and a State Senator

(From the Jacksonville Union, March 4.) e have received the following despatch fro ble source:—

reliable source:—

Tallahassee, March 2, 1869.

We learn by a gentleman from Marianna, Jackson county, that on fuesday evening last, as Dr. J. L. Finlayson, Clerk of that county, and Senator Purman were walking home from the Clerk's Office an assassin concealed behind a tree, fired a charge of buckshot at them, killing Dr. Finlayson (a shot entering his brain) and seriously wounding Mr. Purman in the neck. His situation is said to be very critical. As yet the murderer is not known to the public.

man in the neck. His situation is said to be very critical. As yet the murderer is not known to the public.

Dr. Finlayson was a Southern loyalist; a young, active and energetic man, and for several years past has been one of the leading and consequently one of the most obnoxious radicals in Jackson county. He was appointed cierk of the court by Governor Reed last summer, and has discharged the duties of that office in a prompt and satisfactory manner. His life has been frequently threatened.

Major Purnam, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and consequently a "carpet-bagger," has resided in Marianna since the close of the war, and has been identified with the republican party of this State since its organization. He has taken a leading and honorable part in the work of reconstruction, and in the State Legislature since our readmission to the Union. In May last he was elected State Senator from Jackson county, and immediately took a leading position in the Senate. In August he was appointed Secretary of State by Gov-Reed, but declined the position in favor of the appointment of a colored man and accepted the office of county Judge of Jackson county. In November last he resigned his judgeship and was unanimously re-elected to the Senate, and last month he was appointed by Governor Reed one of the commissioners on the part of Florida to confer with the commissioners on the part of Florida to confer with the commissioners on that State.

MR. PIKE AND HIS GAS BILLS. NEW YORK, March 7, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In an editorial of this morning you state I swore before the legislative committee that "when my Opera House was closed in the summer time my gas bills were higher than when the house was open in the winter," Ac. This is an error; I made no such statement.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanas for New York-This Day.

Sun rises 6 22 | Moon rises ...morn 4 26 Sun sets....... 6 00 | High water ...eve 6 08

WARDH 8-9 A. M.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1869.

Hernid Packages.

Captains and Fursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Hanallo to our regularly authorized agusts who are attached to our Steam Yacht Seet. The New York Associated Press do not now

rine reports nor as to the delivery of packages, come by the following extract from the proceedings also months, meeting, held March 3, 1888: of the regular month) meeting, held March 3, 1888;— Resolved, The on and after April 1, 1888, the Ass Press will decontinue the collection of ship news harbor of New York. Passed unanimously. arbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

20 The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and
HEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from
where and comigness to the masters of inward bound vascle will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

hip Holsatia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg-Kunhardt &

if & Co. chr David Currie, Reed, Charleston—Bentley, Miller &

Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford. Schr N Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

p Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mose and passengers, to B. Lowden.

Steamship Saragossas, Ryder, Charleston March 5, with
moise and passengers, to Arihur Leary. 6th Inst, off Hatteras, had a beavy gale, which lasted for 20 hours, it being very
cold and making much loe; same day, at 11 AM, off Cape
Lookout, oxchanged signals with a sebr showing a blue and
red signal, with letters F & B in centre, bound S.

Steamship Albemarie, Couch, Richmond, City Point and
Steamship Albemarie, Couch, Richmond, City Point and

hr A D Cain, Brower, Boston for Petersburg, hr Stephen K Lane, Fuller, Yarmonth, Mass. hr Nicanor, Hannah, New Bedford. hr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford. hr James Neilson, Staples, Taunton. ir Riephen K Lannah, New hr Nicanor, Hannah, New hr Nicanor, Hannah, Chase, New Brhr W D Mannam, Chase, New Brhr Mames Nellson, Staples, Taurch, Hunter, King, Dighton, en, Hunter, King, Dighton, Schr Marjand, Greene, Pall River, Schr Man, Brist, Gala, Brist, Gala, Brist, Gala, Brist, Gala, Brist, Gala, Brist, Gala, Gala, Brist, Gala, Gala, Brist, Gala, Sechr Ira Bins, Hudson, Providence for B Schr Elitsbeit B, Hogen, Bristol. Schr Treasure, Arnold, Apponaug. Schr Billow. —— New Haven. Schr O Haden, Walnwright, New Haven. Schr Pointer, Nichols, Fairhaven. bohr Angeline Van Cleaf, Keene, Greenw Schr S L Kane, Ball, Bridgeport. Behr Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport. Schr Clera Post, Ferris, Port Chester. Schr Hester, Davis, Port Chester. Schr George Downing, Mott, Glenwood.

BELOW.

STRANSHIP PANTHRON (Br), Corbubley, from New Orleans for Liverpool (before reported), was sunk night of 5th inst just outside the ber at 8W Pass in 5 fathoms of water, and will probably be a total loss. She had been stuck on the bar for 3 days previous, and had just been got off. She had on board \$17,000 in specie, which, with a portion of the cot-Garcias, was from Liverpool Dec 9 for Souten.

SHIP HARRY SLUPP—Capital Tower, underwriters'
agent, reports having cruised on Sunday from Nantucket to
South Shoot, covering a distance of 15 miles, from NE to SW,
and saw nothing of ship Harry Shuff.

of the Horion Stover, and many live may consider, one visuel going down with 16 hands.

BARK MEPTUNE, from Kingston, Ja, for Philadelphia, which put into Ker West in distress, repaired and salled for destination, and subsequently put into Nassau, NF.

BRIG ADRIG, McKenzie, which put into St Thomas in distress, is from Le Passagas (France) for New York.

BRIG THAMES, Adamson, which put back to St Thomas leaking, was from Cape Const, WCA, for Rosion.

SCHIP F R BAIRD, Ireland, from Clenfuegos for Philadelphia, is ashore at Reedy Island. Assistance has been sent to her from Philadelphia, and she will probably be got off uninjured.

her from Philadelphia, and ahe will probably be got off uninjured.

ScHR TILLIR E, from New York for Baltimore, put into Fortress Monroe 8th inst in distress. She encountered a gale on Saturday night, had her sails split, malutopmast carried away and mainboom broken.

ScHR WM MILLIE, from Millville, of and for Camden, NJ. with bricks, sunk at 10 PM tith inst off Reesly Island. She was at anchor during a heavy blow, and, the weather being intensely cold, all the water coming up deck immediately froze, and the weight of the accumulated fee caused the vessel to go down. The crew, consisting of Capt Walentia, his son (Il years of age) and three colored hands, took to the rigging, when her were taken off and carried to Philadelphia by steaming COS I. Brown, Capt Simplios. The captain has a had and feet badly frozen; the boy is uninjured.

ScHR ELIMIA RIGOOKA, Mapsa, from Providence for Newport finner harbor during the squall night of 4th lost, where your inner harbor during the squall night of 4th lost, where the right of the providence for Newport finner harbor during the squall night of 4th lost, where the right of the control of the resultance.

assistance.

STEARER RECUT has been despatched to the wreck of the pilot heat Joziah Johnson, sunk off Squan 7th inst by collision with the solv Wanta.

Miscellancous.

The purser of the steamship Mariposa, from New Orleans, has our thanks for his attentions.

Purser John Maughan, of the steamship Thames, from Sevannah, has our thanks for favors.

Harp Harkers Hitch, which recently arrived at this port from Manila, discharged upwards of 18,000 mass of august in from Manila, discharged upwards of 18,000 mass of august in the state of the second of the best ships belonging to this port.—Boston Adv. March S.

Schill R E Martin, Buell, from Jacksonville for New Harves, which put into Wilmington, NG, for repairs, cleared for destination the lines.

Whalemen.

Bark Globs, Tripp, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst for

Mark Gobe, Tripp, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken.

Ship Moses Day, Woodworth, from New Orienns for Liverpool, Feb 18, lat 25, lon 53.

Schr Wm F Cashing, Cook, from Galveston for New York, Feb 20, lat 24 55, lon 64 20.

Foreign Ports.

Qurancos, Feb 19.—In port brigs Curanos, Lockhart, for Nyork 26th; Rachal Coney, Goney, for Clenfuegos do; schr Pilot's Bride, Brewiser, for Nyork, about ready, CEMPURGOS, Feb 18.—Arrived, http: Neponset, Gallison, Brunswick, Gas.

Livergroot, March 7.—Arrived, ships Saranak, Turiey, Philadelphis; Bit, Majastic, Keyser, San Francisco.

Quantorows, March 7.—Arrived, ship Oracle, Humphrey, San Francisco.

RESERVICE, Pub 25.—Arrived, ship Oracle, Humphrey, San Francisco.

American Ports.

American Ports.

ROSTON, March 8, PM.—Cleared, schrs Nellie Brown, Higgas, Richmond; Lucy K. Coggswell, Sweet, Baltimore; H. N. Hiller, Miller, Philadelphia.

7th Arrived, schr L. A. May, Baker, Newcastle, Del., Salled.—Bark Grace E. Camp; and from the Roads, bark

Sh-Arrived, steamship Glaucus, Walden, NYork,
ALTIMORE, March 6-Arrived, steamship Six
Norfolk, Below, bark Fille de D'Air, 6, Sasphert, Trived, schr Clara Sawyer, Portland.

—Schr Lona, for a Northern port.

REBS MONROR, March 3—Passed out, bark St Lawor Demarara; schr S Buckman, for West Indies.

ESTON, March 1—Arrived, steamably Wilmington,

e li Shaw, Wait, Thomaston.

BILE, March 2—Cleared, ships Aruline (Br), Brodie,

bool; M. Hucsphaius (Hr.), Witterson, do.

V ORLEANS, Basemer, Veteran, Cathorts, How York;

Gugilinian, Blackford, Boston,

vad. Steamship Lodona, Hover, Nyork via Havana,

ractuss (Sp.), Casso, Barcelona; Rosa (Sp.), Reig, do;

arter, Kenney, Providence; achr H P Russell, Whitney,

delphis.

PORTHMOUTH, March 4—Arrived, schr Lucy Ames, Flanlers, Work; Adeline Hunter, Dearborn, Ellizabethport.

PROVIDENCE, March 5—Arrived, schrs LT Tasker, Alen, Savannah; Hensuic, Todd; Benj Strong, Brown; Vilage Queen, Tillotson; Alda, Kaion, and Chas L Huise, Lisie,

lizabethport; Joseph P Ross, Paull, do for Pawtucket.

Salled—Schrs C A Graner, Harvey; Boston, Sturgis, and
Iden Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport; Clarissa Allen, Hale,
da Anna Gardner, Knowles, Work.

York.

SALEM, March 6-Arrived, schra A P Stimpson, Daviasiport for Nyork; Spartei, Smith, Pembroke for do; Row, Gross, and Sinhad, Arcy, Rockland for do; Idaho, Dia, Fortiana for do; Annie P Hall, Dinn, Banger for W

DEACON.—On Monday, March 8, WILLIAM F. DEACON, oldest son of John and Margaret Deacon, aged 17 years and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Eighth Page.]

MISCELLANEOUS. NEW ERA IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALIS

and entertaining Illustrated New SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, for this week (No. 703),

commencing Volume XXVIII., under the new era:-TEXT.-Editorial-Progress of Science in America; Cuba and the Cuban Question, by Richard B. Kimball; Tongues from Tombs, by Hon. R. G. Squier; The That of the Opal, ander Dumas 2 Aboriginal Sculptors; Poetry-Earthly, by Richard B. Kimball; Lost at Sea, by Phobe Cary; Solltude; Descriptive of Engravings, Art Gossip, Theatrical, Miscel-

er of the House of Representatives; Rev. Richard H. Steele, New Brunswick, N. J.; the Inauguration Ball—two engrav-ings; the Inauguration of President Grant; Admidistering of the Opal, illustration of story; Tongues from Tumbsseven engravings; the African Race in Congress; Hon. J. W. Menard Addressing the House; Aboriginal Sculptors-two

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